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of David Livingstone, Titus Coan, J. Hudson Taylor and many other missionaries of less note, who have in their work wholly discarded the use of carnal weapons. Some of them have been among the most pronounced anti-war men of the century, opposed even to government intervention by force in behalf of missionaries suffering persecution. They have felt deeply the radical inconsistency between the true mission and the true defense of an ambassador of Jesus and the methods of violence supported by so many of their fellow-Christians at home.

It came out at the ecumenical conference in the remarks of more than one speaker, that many of the missionaries feel that the warlike course of the so-called Christian nations toward the non-Christian and ill-civilized nations is one of the greatest obstacles to the introduction of the gospel into these countries. Many of the natives come to feel that Christianity is a system of force and conquest, and thus the way is blocked for their acceptance of the real Christianity of the New Testament. For this conduct of the Christian nations the Christian churches within them are very largely responsible. They apologize for war; they are silent about the aggressions made; they encourage civilization by the sword; they insist that their governments shall exact blood for blood, property for property, if any missionary is persecuted or property destroyed. Christian men sit in official seats and direct these policies of force and violence, or excuse them. What wonder that the "poor heathen" are averse to receiving the gospel coming to them amid bursting shells, flowing blood, burning houses and the seizing of their territories.

In spite of this great obstacle, and others, the missionary enterprises of the century have done an incalculable service towards the redemption of the world, towards the abolition of hate and war, towards universal brotherhood and fellowship. The missionaries have been the highest types of self-sacrifice. They have endured untold difficulties. They have poured out their lives like water in ceaseless love and kindness. They have not shed blood. They have overcome evil with good. They have displayed a heroism, — a patient, enduring bravery, to which war can show no parallel.

When one thinks of the return of these ecumenical men and women to their fields, and of the going out of others, for the new work of the future, one cannot but earnestly wish that every one of them may go in the spirit of unarmed love which characterized the early Christians. Most of them will. What might they not do in a single generation if the conduct of the Christian governments toward the peoples among whom they labor were always in the spirit of Christian love, unselfishness and justice! But this will not be so, not for a long time we fear. If only all the Christian churches and individuals in Christian lands would reassume the early Christian attitude toward

war, and wash their hands of the sordid injustices of their countries toward the un-Christianized peoples, and of their mutual jealousies and animosities, missionary work, even thus, would be tenfold easier and more successful than we have yet seen it. The numbers, the wealth, the learning of the Church to-day would be perfectly irresistible, if only they were imbued through and through with the true spirit of Christian love, the weapons of whose warfare are never carnal.

### **Criminal Use of the Monroe Doctrine.**

No more culpable move has been made by those who are determined that our army and navy shall be greatly increased than that made by Secretary of War Root and Senator Lodge, in trying to create a war-scare over the Monroe Doctrine and the German settlements in South America. The guilt is all the greater because of the responsible positions which they hold in the cabinet and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

It has been a favorite trick of militarist schemers in Europe to get up gratuitous war-panics, gull the legislators and the people, and then rush through in hot haste their army and navy extension schemes. Nearly the whole of the vast armaments of Europe built up during the last thirty years have grown out of this sort of scare-mongering. It is a most base and dishonorable proceeding, and one had hoped that the United States might escape any serious development of it. Something of the kind has been tentatively resorted to in this country for years, England and her naval stations all about us being the imaginary skulking lion whose image afflicted the self-frenzied brains of the alarmists. But Senator Lodge and the Secretary of War, "great friends" of England just now, have not only gone beyond all former attempts in this direction, but have cunningly manufactured new reasons for fright suited to the needs of the hour.

At the Grant anniversary celebration in New York on the 27th of April, Secretary Root said: "No man who carefully watches the signs of the times can fail to see that the American people will within a few years have to either abandon the Monroe Doctrine or fight for it, and we are not going to abandon it. If necessary we will fight for it, but unless there is greater diligence in legislation in the future than in the past, when the time comes it may find us unprepared."

Mr. Root does not say what are the signs of the times to which he refers, nor what are the sources from which the danger is coming. He clearly means, however, to create the impression that it will come from abroad, and come with the certainty of fate. The Monroe Doctrine is to be attacked by somebody from Europe; of that he is certain. But otherwise the declaration is as vague and mysterious as the utterance of an old-time oracle. It is not difficult to

discover the secretary's motive — possibly unconscious to himself — in thus prophecying aggression upon America from abroad. There is no ground whatever for the prophecy in any discoverable intention or movement in any part of Europe. Where shall we find it? Clearly in the army reorganization and extension bill which he wished Congress to show "greater diligence" in enacting into law. His anxious wish in this direction was evidently the father of his alarm about the Monroe Doctrine.

The culpability of the proceeding lies in conjuring up danger where none exists, or in attributing it to the wrong source, and then using this as a whip to hurry Congress into adopting a scheme for army extension, for which no one can find any substantial reason in existing conditions.

If the Monroe Doctrine, whatever remains of it, is in danger of breaking down through aggression from abroad, it is we ourselves who are responsible, and not some imaginary enemy from over sea. To suppose that we can push our sovereignty at will over the islands of the Pacific, to the coast of Asia, and can hover threateningly over the "spheres of influence" of the European powers, and then expect these "expanding" nations to quietly hold aloof from the vast unfilled territories of South America and to endure forever our vaunted paramountcy over the whole western world, is the height of absurdity. The Monroe Doctrine is already in principle destroyed by our imperialistic performances, and Secretary Root was doubtless "inwardly conscious" that that is the true reason why it will have to be openly abandoned or fought for. The way to avoid the fight and to restore the standing of the doctrine, if it can ever again be restored, is not to build up a great army and navy and dare anybody to "expand" into South America. The only way it can be done is by the abandonment of the selfish and mischievous pushing of our sovereignty by arms into the other hemisphere. To declare that the conflict is coming and to prepare haughtily for it, while we exasperate others by false charges against them and by our inexcusable grasping in their hemisphere, is the certain way to bring it on. If the half of the Monroe Doctrine which applies to our conduct in the eastern hemisphere has by our own act ceased to be operative, the European nations are perfectly consistent in declaring that the other half is dead also. This they will do in time, whatever threats of fighting we may make. If our "expansion" course is persisted in, the "signs of the times" clearly indicate that the United States will ultimately both have to fight for the Monroe Doctrine and at the same time be compelled to abandon it.

Senator Lodge, as was to be expected, goes beyond Secretary Root in his gratuitous insinuations, at least in frankness of statement. He sees immediate danger in the increase of the German navy and in the Ger-

man settlements in Brazil. The danger is so near that we must have a great navy and have it quick. If we do not hurry, the Philistines will be upon us and find us unprepared. We must not hesitate to pay five hundred dollars per ton for armor plate, even if, as the Senator confesses, the government will thereby be scandalously robbed. So great is the exigency, in the opinion of this senatorial prophet of fear.

This language of Mr. Lodge is almost an open insult and challenge to Europe, particularly to Germany. There is not a single fact in recent events or utterances that shows that any European country has the remotest designs upon any part of South America. The Germans who have gone into South America have left their country chiefly to escape the excessive burdens of militarism. The government has never willingly seen one of them go. To imagine them in league with the government to foist a colony into Brazil or any other section is the sheerest nonsense. They have gone there to lead a peaceable life, to better their condition, and to escape the burdens of militarism, the like of which Mr. Lodge and Secretary Root seem perfectly willing to have saddled on all our backs. They become citizens of the country as the millions of Germans in this country do, and there is no hint of their having tried to get the home government to seize a "sphere of influence" for them. The thing is too absurd to enter the head of anybody but a chronic jingo.

If Mr. Lodge were not so anxious for a great navy to enable us to carry out the aggressive, irritating "world-policy" on which we have so inconsiderately entered, and to protect us from the grave dangers sure to arise from it, he would talk in another strain. He would say to Germany: Send your sons to South America. They are needed there. There is room for millions of them. We are glad to see them go and assist in developing and civilizing the country. Such speech would go infinitely farther toward checking any sinister intentions which Germany might conceivably have toward weak South American republics than provoking her with a great navy and threatening her with a fight in resistance of a supposed attack on our tutelary goddess, the Monroe Doctrine. "Grievous words stir up anger." If Mr. Lodge wants a fight with Germany he is taking exactly the course to bring it on. She is a country not easily frightened by big words.

The American people, of whatever party, of whatever race, ought sternly and unanimously to rebuke such utterances of men in high places, who take advantage of their positions to foster, by surmise and misrepresentation, a policy of army and navy expansion, which, if continued in, will ultimately "load the country to the eyebrows with the burdens of militarism" and get us into no end of trouble in both hemispheres.